

from six Chinese scholars attending the

from the selection of the two scholars to be taken are to be nominated by the Committee of the Tung-wah Hospital, and the pupils so nominated are to be subjected to a competitive examination in English, Chinese, Latin and the usual general branches of an English education. These some one most important language, as follows:—“The said Scholars when selected to be attached to the Civil Hospital or some other Hospital in Hongkong and to undergo during the said three years regular courses of Medical study under the supervision of the Resident Surgeon and the Colonial Surgeon or the Surgeon or Medical Superintendent of such other Hospital as aforesaid, but not to be required to assist in dissections if they shall object thereto.” While these two scholarships are confined to Chinese pupils, it will be observed that the other two scholarships are to be open to the pupils of all nationalities. The last clause of the Trust Deed is as follows:—“Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed that, in case the said four Scholarships hereby created and endowed be not selected and created, and the objects of the Grant fail, the same shall be carried out and established on the Trusts set within two years, from the date hereof, then that the said sum of £6,583.33 shall be applied in the purchase of all income and interest on the said sum and the securities representing the same shall revert to and again become the property of the Grantor, his executors and administrators.”

We now come to the Rules and Regulations framed by the Directors of the Tung-wah Hospital which were printed with the Trust Deed, above referred to. It may be admitted that the direct intention is made by the Tung-wah Directors to the Bellios Medical Scholarships; but the plain inference is that this activity on the part of the Hospital Committee is to meet the requirements of the Bellios Hospital and supply the “some other Hospital in Hongkong” wherein the medical students are “to undergo the three years regular course of medical study” stipulated for. This being so, a glance at the Rules and Regulations (which appeared in these columns on the 8th instant) will, as we have said, prove interesting. Ten students are to be received at the Tung-wah Hospital upon an oral and written examination. “In accepting students,” as Rule somewhat ambiguously states, “the preference will be given to those who are equally well versed in both the Chinese and English written languages, but those who have a slight knowledge of both English speaking and English writing will also have the first claim. If no such Students can be obtained, thorough acquaintances with the Chinese written language is nevertheless required before any Student can be received.” (!) These student bodies are to have to study dissection for the first five years, and a large money penalty is fixed, in the event they will have neglected the event of any breach of the part of the agreement. After having served five years for his own benefit, each student is then expected to serve a further term of three years “for the benefit of the Hospital” in order to show, “first, that he himself is ungrateful; and next also to widen his experience and knowledge, but the Hospital will also pay him then a small salary to prevent his pursuing his duties with craving unsatisfied.” The salaries will be T/s. 48 for the first year, T/s. 50 for the second, and T/s. 60 for the third year. As to the mode of instruction to be followed, we gather that examinations are to be held by the “Medical Tutor, acting in committee with the other Doctors of the Hospital and with the Directors of the Hospital,” once in three months; but who the Medical Tutor is or what may be his qualifications, there is nothing in the Rules to show. The facilities promised are, “Effective instruction by the Medical Tutor; when the students have attained to an insight into the principal features of pathology, they shall be taken to the wards, learn to diagnose cases; the student, the patient selected; give student the treatment; and the Dispenser, the patient, and the student to be responsible, or write from memory, the contents of the *Noti-ting Sheng-ho-lun*; *Kun-wei*; *Mak-kai Tung-tai*; and similar native text-books for study of medicine; they will also be required to practise describing the pulse; student will be awarded prizes on the result of the quarterly examinations; when student has qualified himself for professional practice by five years study the Hospital Association will give him a certificate and issue at their own expense a public advertisement setting forth his attainments; and a selection shall be made, after two years’ study of intelligent and smart students, who will be recommended for admission to the Civil Hospital, where they shall study and practise foreign medicine.” This last suggestion irresistibly brings to mind the radical defect of the scheme here sketched out, and forces upon the question, Can Medical Science properly be called over by beneficially mixed up with the farrago of superstitious nonsense known as Chinese medicine? Hear how the Tung-wah folk complacently put it:—

“These Students, however, whilst studying foreign medicine, shall continue to study Chinese medicine, and the system of dividing their labour may not be wasteful, but divided after into, less than, and more work or work by week or month, as may be deemed advisable. Each of the two medical systems has its own merits, and the system of Chinese medicine is more than the native adopted, be native or foreign. If any Student could really make a comprehension of thoroughly comprehended both systems, then man would some day not only benefit himself, but also benefit his fellow-men. It may be, but it might really be a slight employment or constitution on the part of the Government, and his proper duty will be severely limited. Let it be hoped therefore, that now will shrink the difficulty and attain a splendid opportunity.”

While we would only be too delighted to “suffused with pleasure” the Co-

Euphrates. *At Liverpool.*
 Deucalion (s.) *Sarpedon (s.)*
At Hamburg.
 Hakon Adolsten (s.) *Hotspur.*
 Adolph.
At Newcastle, N.E.W.
 Hannah W. Dudley. *Blackadder,*
 Nerloo.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are accepted in a summary in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper, brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)*.

Trimmer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is a title of publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a new attempt at a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which would be a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number of copies sent to us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-ess, the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes and Queries' are destined to take a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in *Hong Kong*, or *Seven Dollars* *Per Annum* including postage to *Coast ports*. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the gentlemen and ladies necessary to place it on a business and editorial footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 5,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, France, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at this office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for tea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—E. N. Daiscott, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts. G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.
The following Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-LEWEN, FRICKELL & CO., American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Penicill-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TABLE OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70
Return (direct or by Fok-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAT (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.80
Three Coolies,60
Two Coolies,40
Return (direct or by Fok-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Day, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Boaters (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 25 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE RATES.

BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Day, ... \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, Half Day,60

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
Half day,50
After 5 p.m., ... 10 cts. extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevails private agreements.

FERRY COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day,88 cents.
Half Day,40
Three Hours,12
One Hour,5
Half Hour,2
Nothing in the above Scales to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 22, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except blank side Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, the whole to be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.
The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed the dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.
N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.
Countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 10 cents per 3 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 9 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 5 cents.
There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom 10
Letters, Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 5*
West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.
Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 10
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Tori Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; 1/2 a Gall. Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 6.
* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.
‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.
§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between any two of the following (through Hong Kong, Japan, India, China, &c.)	Between any other two of the following (through Hong Kong, Japan, India, China, &c.)
Letters, 10 cents per 3 oz.	Letters, 10 cents per 3 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.	Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.	Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.	Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 9 cents per 2 oz.	Books, Patterns and 9 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 5 cents.	Comm. Papers, 5 cents.

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.
1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for address in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.
2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.
3. Bookholders who desire to send Circulars, District Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.
4. Bookholders who also send Patterns to the same places in the same way, enclosed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster, as may be considered necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Explosives, inflammable or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dynamite, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.
4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.
4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of parcels of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but the sender of it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was ascertained, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, nor by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person acting in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-made bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one cent per cent for cashing them.

3. Many Money orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. On should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the order arrives.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, ... 18 cents.
£2 to £5, ... 36
£5 to £10, ... 54
£10 to £20, ... 72
£20 to £50, ... 90
£50 to £100, ... 108

Local and Intercolonial Orders.
Up to \$25 or £25, ... 25 cents.
Over \$25 or £25, ... 50 or £10 ... 50

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order is crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another order on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, no liability for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged, if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.
9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10. Made out on a printed form which is supplied at the current rate of exchange.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 1 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour C. Shipping or midway between each shore are marked D., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Atholl	Thompson	Brit.	str.	937	July 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Dock	
Butuan	Ajibia	Span.	str.	838	July 18	Russell & Co.	Coast Dock	
Crusader	Rowin	Brit.	str.	647	July 18	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Dale	Thomson	Brit.	str.	644	July 18	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Danube	Clancy	Brit.	str.	631	April 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Dock	
Fam	Clancy	Brit.	str.	232	July 12	Benedict & Co.	Coast Dock	
Glengyle	Stapan	Brit.	str.	117	July 12	H.K. & W. Poon Dock Co.	Coast Dock	
Haichang	Norman	Brit.	str.	1264	July 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Dock	
Kang-shi	Gibson	Chil.	str.	784	July 18	M. S. S. Co.	Coast Dock	
Kwangtung	Crowley	Chil.	str.	658	July 21	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	Coast Dock	
Lydia	Young	Brit.	str.	1165	July 17	Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Menimah	Clancy	Brit.	str.	1273	July 20	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Nigata Maru	Walker	Japan.	str.	1090	July 19	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Oceanic	Metcalfe	Brit.	str.	3707	July 10	O. S. S. Co.	Coast Dock	
Penedo	Clancy	Brit.	str.	623	July 20	Russell & Co.	Coast Dock	
Ping-on	McCalla	Amer.	str.	477	July 14	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Coast Dock	
Sea Gull	Haydon	Brit.	str.	1270	July 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Dock	
Seraph	Clancy	Brit.	str.	1383	July 14	Russell & Co.	Coast Dock	
Strathmore	Clancy	Brit.	str.	1271	July 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Dock	
Venice	Rhodes	Brit.	str.	265	June 28	Landis & Co.	Coast Dock	
Wahli	Hunter	Brit.	str.	256	June 17	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	Coast Dock	
Yitong	McDonnell	Brit.	str.	251	July 15	Benedict & Co.	Coast Dock	
Zambanga	Aranguren	Span.	str.	285	July 15	Benedict & Co.	Coast Dock	
Sailing Vessels								
Abel Abbot	Chase	Amer.	str.	539	June 18	Russell & Co.	New York	
Agenor	Clancy	Amer.	str.	1487	June 23	Borneo Co., Limited	New York	
Blackadder	Clancy	Amer.	str.	917	July 10	Russell & Co.	New York	
Carle	Clancy	Amer.	str.	916	July 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	New York	
Centaur	Clancy	Amer.	str.	468	July 10	Wielor & Co.	New York	
Charan Wattana	Clancy	Amer.	str.	666	July 14	Chunsee	New York	
Chlorum	Clancy	Amer.	str.	1836	June 2	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Clifton	Clancy	Amer.	str.	1823	June 28	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Clydesdale	Clancy	Amer.	str.	635	July 20	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Fabius	Clancy	Amer.	str.	282	July 17	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Fernando	Clancy	Amer.	str.	924	May 30	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
G. F. Manos	Clancy	Amer.	str.	1427	June 23	Borneo Co., Limited	New York	
General Fairchild	Clancy	Amer.	str.	380	June 19	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Hansa	Clancy	Amer.	str.	219	June 28	Y. T. Stevens & Co.	New York	
Hongkong	Clancy	Amer.	str.	797	June 28	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	New York	
Hop	Clancy	Amer.	str.	849	June 28	Russell & Co.	New York	